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Original Tale.

IRENE PAGE:

THE VARYING SCENES OF A LIFETIME.

BY ELSIE GARNETTE.

(CONCLUDED.)

CHAPTER XI.

THE WEDDING AT THE MELVILLE'S AND THE DEATH OF SEATON RAY.

How few are our days, and when they have passed,

How soon our names sink beneath oblivion's wave;
They why not improve time, e'er it has past,
And prepare our souls for the silent grave.

Directly after his betrothal, Marshall wrote to Mr. and Mrs. Dover asking their consent to his union with Ella, and they immediately granted it, and preparations were soon going bravely on for the marriage of Marshall and Ella, Edwin and Dora.

The night before the wedding Ella, Dora and Irene, sat together in their room, each deeply absorbed in meditation; but while both Dora and Ella soared on the wings of fancy to the mystic realms of the future, and beheld it clothed with all the beauty and brilliancy, with which youthful and imaginative minds could clothe it, the thoughts of Irene wandered back through the dark gloom of the past, and her heart filled with sad and bitter memories.

"Ah," she sighed within herself, how varying indeed are the scenes of a lifetime. A few brief years ago, I was in my own home surrounded by all the luxury that wealth could purchase or fancy suggest. Rich, beautiful and accomplished, my ears rang continually with the words of flattery and praise, until I became intoxicated and turned away in disgust. Ah! my heart was a neglected garden, left alone to the tangled weeds and nettles of pride and arrogance, which almost smothered the tender flowers of love, truth and piety, but here beneath a stranger's roof, they have grown and blossomed in all their freshness and beauty; nor would I exchange one hour of the perfect quiet that now fills my soul, for all the fleeting pleasures that fall to the lot of the most favored belle of fashionable society. Noble, noble Joseph, would that I could once more be blessed with your friendship, how much more would I appreciate your worth now, but it is not likely that I shall ever see you more."

At this thought she sighed so deeply, that both Dora and Ella glanced quickly up, and inquired the cause.

"My mind," she replied, "wanders back to-night to Elm Walk and—"

"To Elm Walk," said Dora, "was not that the home of Col. Page? Ah! Irene, I thought you were not what you seemed, if I mistake not, you are the air's—Page, whose beauty and wealth was the theme of every tongue."

"Well," Irene replied, "I never intended to tell you, but I know not that it matters, so if you will listen, I will give you a history of my life."

Here followed a full account of the varying scenes through which she had passed, concealing only the secret love she cherished for Joseph Sinclair. "This," she added as she finished her recital, "is the reason why I so strenuously refused to act as bridesmaid, at the approaching marriage. I do not wish to be discovered, and the fear that some one in the gay city to which you go might recognize me, kept me back, so whatever you do, bury what I have told you in your own bosom. Perhaps some time I may make these facts known, but not now."

Both gave the required promise and they soon retired, and were soon revelling in the far off realms of dreamland, until the morning sun, peeping in through the open window, reminded them that it was time to arise. The day passed quickly off, and the hour for the marriage arrived.

The tasty parlor was lighted—the guests were in waiting—the minister took his stand—the wedding company entered and congratulations were received. The room was crowded with lovely ladies and handsome gentlemen. Merry peals of girlish laughter floated through the room, while ever and anon could be heard a coarser and noisier voice. In a remote corner of the room Irene stood, leaning on the arm of a tall handsome man, whose eyes wandered listlessly over the crowd. His hair, which was once black and shining, was now slightly mingled with grey. On his high, noble forehead, and around his well-formed mouth were deep lines, but as he gazed in his pale serious face we exclaim:

"Sorrow has done this." He stooped occasionally to speak to Irene, and his dark features lit up with an affection, pure as the purest heart could bestow.

Reader, do you ask who is this? It is Roland Ingram, who has abandoned his cave and lodges in one of the first hotels of the city of P—, no longer a hater of mankind, but the firm and sympathizing friend of all his race. Guided by the divine spirit, which thrills the heart of every true Christian, he sought Seaton Ray in his abode of poverty, sin and disgrace, and by his labors of love he won him from his life of crime and influenced him to seek and obtain pardon for sin, through the blood of that Savior, who bore the burden of our sins, and the agonies of our sufferings in his own body, and become a respectable man; though nothing could induce him to enter society again; or to acknowledge Ella as his daughter.

"No," he would say, "may she, and the world never know, that she drew her being from so base a source. She is far happier with those she has learned to love than she ever could be, with such a crime stained being as her unhappy father; so let her remain. I will spend the remainder of my ill-spent life in attempting to atone for the past. To you," he said, speaking

to Roland, "are all my basest crimes known; bury them I beg you, in the secret chambers of your own heart. I have lived too fast, I feel I have but few more days to live, and when I am called to my last account, alas! no one will shed a tear for me, but I can console no one but myself. Once I was an innocent child, lisping my childish prayer at my mother's knee, but I suffered the evil one to enter my heart, and he soon became monarch there, and led me swiftly down to the lowest depths of sin and disgrace; but thanks to the mercy of Jesus, I now feel that my sins are all forgiven, and I only wait the summons that is to call me home."

Thus these two beings, once such deadly enemies, became the truest of friends; but when the mind of either wandered back through the shadowy years of a past eternity, a cloud arose to dim all their rest.

Thus we think it is with all, who in their impious arrogance, attempt to take that vengeance which belongs to God alone, and thus plunge their souls into sin and guilt; as well as to those who deliberately, and without any motive save avarice, sail swiftly down the current of dissipation and crime.

Owing to the service rendered Ella, Roland became the firm friend of the Dovers, and was thus permitted to meet his idolized sister once more. Their meeting was an event of great interest to them, and Roland remained several days after the wedding company left. Mr. and Mrs. Melville formed quite an attachment for him, and pressed him to remain longer, but business called him and he departed.

The predictions of Seaton Ray were indeed true, for soon after his return, Roland was called to his dying bed. He ministered unto him kindly and gently, but his time had come, and his spirit passed peacefully from earth, leaving evidence that, though long and arduous had been his season of crime, through the blood shed on Calvary's cross, his sins were all forgiven, and his soul passed to the perfect rest of heaven. His crimes were not known to many; and as they stood by his corpse, none would have discovered beneath that cold still form, that calm pale face, the dark fiendish passion, that once thrilled the heart of Seaton Ray.

Irene was deeply moved, when she heard that he was dead, but when told that he died in the hope of an eternal rest, beyond the confines of the tomb, her heart swelled with gratitude to God for his tender mercy.

CHAPTER XII.

JOSEPH SINCLAIR.

He left his boyhood's home, and sought
Wealth, rank and fame abroad,
But Jesus called him, and he gave
His talents all to God.

Reader, have you forgotten Joseph Sinclair? If so, we are going to quicken your memory by giving you a history of your life. After he left Col. Page's he departed, as he had said, for a distant land, with the secret determination of going to a situation high above Col. Page, but—lo! a Saviour's claims took a deep hold upon his heart, and he entered the list of noblest, most self-sacrificing of all classes of people, the ministers of the holy word of God. The longer he lived, the more ardently he desired to carry the unsearchable riches of Christ to the ignorant and benighted heathen, until he finally overcame all prejudice, and became a missionary to a heathen land. At first he met with persecutions and besetments, but the spirit of the martyr burned within him, and he labored with untiring energy, until soon the strongholds of idolatry began to totter, the shadows of superstition began to melt, before the healing beams of the sun of righteousness, and his heart glowed with holy enthusiasm, and he saw those who had served such a long apprenticeship to the tyranny of delusion, casting off the shackles of idolatry, and seeking redemption for sin in the blood of Jesus. Long and ardently he labored. The temples, so long desecrated by the worship of idols, became the sanctuaries of the living God. Some of the natives had been called to the work of the ministry, and at the time of the events recorded in the last chapter, Joseph was making preparations to return to his native land, leaving his flock in the care of those whom he had instructed in all good works. They had gathered knowledge from his instructions, and wisdom from his lips, and those who refused to listen to the voice of a stranger, would heed the accents of their own countrymen, so he felt no fears in leaving them.

On the morning of his departure, they all crowded around him, and their sighs and tearful faces bore evidence to the sorrow they felt at giving him up. Mounting a little elevation he stood and gazed upon them a moment, then in his deep sweet-toned voice, he consigned them to the ever watchful Providence.

"I go my friends," he said, "but I will return more worthy, I trust, to minister unto you the work of eternal life. Farewell! for a time, forget not the word I have tried to preach to you, and if we should meet no more on earth, we'll

"Meet beyond the rolling river,
Where the surges cease to roll,
Where in all the bright forever,
Sorrow ne'er shall press the soul."

As he finished he came down, and amid their sighs and tears he departed, and news was soon sounded in his own country, that—

"Joseph Sinclair had returned."

He went immediately to Elm Walk, but found it occupied by strangers. He inquired for Irene, but was informed that no one knew anything of her, and with the secret determination of finding her he wandered from place to place. Wherever he went he preached to the people, and the fame of his eloquence was in every mouth. He visited the city of P—, and formed an acquaintance with Roland Ingram. They became firm friends, and to him Joseph committed the secret of his early love. Roland's face wore a curious expression as he listened, but he said nothing, only insisted on his going to the village of Rippleton to preach. Joseph consented, and the appointment was sent to Mr. Melville, as he was leader in the church. Although Irene's heart beat with strange emotions, she received the intelligence calmly and by no outward sign would you have discovered that she had ever heard of Joseph Sinclair. But when the hour for service arrived, she arranged herself with great taste and precision. With a beating heart she entered

the church and took her seat. Her eyes wandered involuntarily over the congregation, but they beheld not the form of Joseph Sinclair. A few moments passed, and presently the door swung open, and the hero of the hour entered, accompanied by Roland Ingram. With a firm unflinching step he walked up the broad aisle, where he was met by Mr. Melville, who ushered him into the pulpit. He seated himself a moment, then arising, in a voice so sweet and clear, that all eyes were fixed upon him, he read:

"When all thy mercies, O my God!
My rising soul surveys," &c.

About the middle of the second stanza his dark brilliant eyes met the upturned gaze of Irene. His face paled, and his voice slightly faltered, but recollecting himself he proceeded until he finished that beautiful hymn. Next followed his prayer, which was so fervent, so impressive, that all hearts were touched and melted to tenderness. Reader, we need not attempt to describe this divine discourse for language would fail us. Suffice it to say that his theme was salvation, salvation to all, and he spoke until the souls of his hearers were enraptured, entranced, yes carried away with his extraordinary powers of eloquence, and as he came down from the pulpit, they crowded around him, each one eager as he was to "touch the hem of his garment," but his eyes were fixed on the form of Irene, and as soon as possible he made his way to her side.

Mr. Melville quickly introduced him to her as Irene Blackney, and she started and turned pale, and gazed in her face a moment, then regardless of the presence of the congregation, he grasped the picture given him long years before, and held it before her as he cried:

"Tell me, tell me, do I not address Irene Page?"

"You do," she said, extending her hand, while a flood of joyful tears ran down her face, "but Oh! how changed since last you saw me!"

The remainder of the scene we leave, reader, to the effusion of your imagination.

Mr. and Mrs. Melville were greatly surprised to learn that the great missionary was a friend of Irene's, but they were pleased to know that she possessed the love of one so noble, and congratulated them heartily.

Joseph remained at Mr. Melville's during the rest of his stay in the prospect of a speedy union with the precious treasure, for which he had so long and patiently waited.

Irene sighed deeply at leaving the land of her birth, and the friend who had been so dear to her, but the love of Joseph Sinclair fully compensated for all and she repeated her vows at the altar with heart felt sincerity.

There was no one at the marriage, save Ella and Marshall, Dora and Edwin, and Roland Ingram, who was to accompany them to their far off home.

The parting between Irene and her friends was sad and affecting, but as the two most dearly loved were seated at her side, she dried her tears and looked forward with joy to her future destiny.

Her heart swelled with gratitude to God, that she had been permitted to go with him so tenderly loved, to share and sweeten his labors, to join to his her prayers, and she devoted herself to the comfort of her husband, and the service of her God. Long years passed over their heads, years which had brought with them their joys and their sorrows. In the sweet spring time, they laid their first-born, "neath the folds of a foreign land, and although their hearts were wrung with grief, no murmur escaped their lips.

Roland, the friend and brother of Irene, had laid down the burden of life, and gone on a journey, from whence no traveller ever returns, and Irene wept bitterly, but bowed her head and murmured:

"The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

The losses of each had become silenced over by the frost of time. Joseph's once brilliant eyes were dimmed by the hand of years; and as others had risen up to fill his place, he yielded his field of labor to them, and returned to his native land, to the friends of Irene, where no shadow ever dimmed the heart of either, but the thought of the two loved forms, that slumbered in that far-off land but whose spirits were basking in the felicity of Heaven where they, when a few more days had past, would join them to part again no more forever.

(CONCLUSION.)

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

LOVE COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE—A PRINCIPLE—A SCENE—A HONEYMOON IN EUROPE—A PROGRESS—THE RETURN HOME—BANKRUPTCY—DESPERATION—DEATH—THE AUCTIONEER.

Washington Correspondence of the Pittsburg Commercial.

A few days ago an advertisement published in one of the newspapers of the capital, announced the sale of a large assortment of furniture and articles of value. Such sales are frequent in Washington, and are the natural consequence to the transitory conditions which enter into the lives of the majority of its residents. For a few years there, or frequently for but a few brief months, some office-holder, anxious to imitate some one above him, or some upstart individual possessed of sudden means, will rise into notoriety on account of the show of his establishments. The disappearance of such objects of prominence elicits no thought, for this sort of mushroom growth thrives in Washington social atmosphere. But connected with the particular case referred to there is a sad history.

All the parties were prominent, and could trace their parentage back a generation or two without coming in contact with one of the Darwin progenitors of the human family.

About six years ago Maryland left a Senator here—a man of quiet demeanor and one who in his own State was foremost in family connections and influence. He brought with him to the nation's capital, among others of his family, a beautiful daughter. At the same time there figured in Washington society a young man of fine presence, of cultivated manners, every manly accomplishment, and inherited opulence. He was one of a family conspicuous in Washington politics. His father was the cotempo-

rary and friend of the great spirits who figured in the government more than a quarter of a century ago, and the magnificence of his entertainments still forms the most attractive and romantic page in the history of society at the capital.

The father died, and about four years ago the son became enamored of the daughter of the Maryland Senator. The acquaintance soon ripened into affection. Every sentiment of devotion and duty awakened in the bosom of this chivalric youth. The richest product of art in costly jewels was bestowed upon the object of his heart's desire. Such a fever heat of love soon ripened into a union. The nuptials were to be celebrated in the family of the betrothed, on the shores of the Chesapeake. The day arrived. In front of the capital lay a steamer, profusely decorated with flags of all nations. A band of music sat upon the deck, discoursing sweet strains. At an early hour the groom attended by a large retinue of friends, young bloods of the city, embarked upon the steamer, and was soon passing down the broad waters of the Potomac.

Upon approaching the home of the betrothed, which looked out upon the placid waters of the bay, salutes were fired, flags waved, and swelling sounds of music carried upon the gentle air announced the coming groom. The inhabitants of the surrounding country had gathered on the shore. The groom with his princely retinue, music, and flying colors, marched to the mansion, followed by hundreds of the inhabitants. A southern welcome greeted them. After the necessary offices of respect and hospitality had passed, preparations were made for the nuptial ceremony. The relatives and friends from far and near, clergymen, beautiful women with rich toilets, and courtly gentlemen assembled in the main hall of the mansion. The formulas of religion and good morals were consumed, and two loving hearts made one. The crowning event of the occasion was followed by music and dancing, salutes, fireworks, and general revelry. The scene at this time is represented by an eye-witness to have been suggestive of the court of an Oriental potentate.

The bride and groom now left these scenes of mirth to enjoy the fruits of love and a protracted honeymoon amid the new and classic surroundings of the Old world. There they traveled in state. They were surrounded by courtiers, and one hundred lackeys and servants did their bidding. Frequently the groom and his courtiers were mistaken for a royal party and were tendered unusual honors. The appetite of love sharpened by such an air of romance prompted a corresponding liberality. There was no wish which the groom was not ready to obey. Eighteen hundred dollar music boxes, four hundred dollar clocks, elegant carriages, blooded horses and liveried attendants, silks and velvets from the looms of France, gems of art from Italy, and the specialties of every principality and power in Europe were thrown at the feet of the Maryland bride. The attractions of the capitals of the Old World exhausted, back to the capital of their own land sped the young couple. Here they continued this same sumptuous style of living. Their residence was of the finest in the city, and the entertainments given there were unrivaled.

But three years have elapsed since the nuptial festivities on the shores of the Chesapeake. The wealth of Egypt's Khedive would hardly have perpetuated such a round of extravagance. The cry of the creditor was soon heard at the door. The young groom was soon brought to a realizing sense of his folly. He accused his bride of various indiscretions. The green-eyed monster, jealousy, added its scorpion sting to the young man's anguish. The fall was as rapid and no less marked than was the ascent. A few months of domestic imbecility, a few weeks of despair, and but a single instant of action ended the career of the groom and blasted forever the hopes of the bride. A corpse and an empty vault told the tale of the hero of this sad reality. The heroine, now sheltered beneath the paternal roof, doubtless often looks out upon the rippling waves of the Chesapeake to see in their bright surface a reflection of the happy scenes of her nuptial day. The hammer of the auctioneer was the last requiem of this blighted home and demolished household.

COTTON MANUFACTURE SOUTH.—Recent statistics show that the Southern States have 187 mills, 10,448 looms, 497,627 spindles, and last year consumed 58,996,519 pounds, or about 147,491 bales of 400 pounds each. Georgia has 42 of the mills, running 2,934 looms and 129,330 spindles, and consumed 18,522,399 pounds, or 47,307 bales. The next State to Georgia in consumption is South Carolina, which consumes 7,134,558 pounds, and the next is Alabama, with 6,490; followed closely by Tennessee, 6,276,153, and North Carolina, 6,036,673; Virginia, 5,434,025 pounds, and the rest are under 2,000,000, except Missouri, which takes 3,481,372 pounds.

GERMINATION OF SEEDS.—It has been found by some experience of Hackett that certain compounds have an effect to hasten the germination of seeds. Seeds that, exposed to the action of pure water, sprouted only after eight days, would, when kept moist with iodine-water sprout in five days. When immersed in bromide-water the same sort of seeds germinated in three days, and when put in chlorine-water germinated in two days. These experiments have a practical interest for all agriculturists.

A gentleman who had the misfortune to lose his nose was followed by a beggar, who kept exclaiming: "Heaven preserve your honor's eyesight!" The gentleman was at last irritated by his impudence, and said: "Why do you wish my eyesight to be preserved? Nothing ails my eyesight, nor is likely to do."

"No, your honor," said the beggar, "but it will be a sad thing if it does, for you will have nothing to rest your spectacles upon."

A patent-outside country paper comes to us without a line of original matter, except an acknowledgment of a string of fish from a neighbor. The editor evidently takes warning from the fate of Robert Dale Owen's overtaxed brain. —Milwaukee News.

NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTIONS.

The first Convention, composed of delegates formerly elected by the people, ever held in North Carolina, met in Newbern on the 25th of August, 1774. A brief sketch of this Convention, and the ten others that followed it, in the succeeding century, will, we trust, be not uninteresting to our readers.

In the year 1773, dissensions that for some time had existed between the Royal Governor on one side and the Colonial Legislature and the people on the other, grew so serious as to produce general anarchy and confusion. The Courts were closed, and the colony was without laws or judges. So grievous were the burdens upon the people and so determined were they to throw them off, and so bold about it withal, that a Congress or Convention to consist of delegates from all the towns and counties in the colony was agreed to be held at the very place in which the Royal Governor lived. The delegates to this Assembly, or Congress as it was then called, were formally elected and in despite of the Governor's proclamation, met in Newbern on the 25th of August, 1774. The Royal Governor summoned his council to advise what should be done, but only to be told that nothing could be done. The Convention while professing allegiance to the British crown asserted boldly that allegiance and protection, taxation and representation, must go together; denounced as unconstitutional, the Boston Port bill, and the sending of persons to England for trial for offences committed in North Carolina, and bound themselves not to trade with England either in buying or selling after the coming new year. John Harvey, who was also President of the Colonial Legislature, and who had been mainly instrumental in getting up the election of delegates, was the President of the Convention. And this was the first Convention ever held in North Carolina.

The Colonial Legislature was ordered by the Governor to meet in Newbern in April, 1775, and thereupon John Harvey in February of that year issued a notice to the people to elect delegates to represent each town and county in another Convention to be held at the same time and place, by virtue of authority vested in him by the first Convention. The Colonial Legislature and the Convention both met in Newbern on the 4th of April, 1775, and each body chose John Harvey as its presiding officer. The Legislature proved so impracticable, being composed very largely of delegates to the Convention, that the Governor dismissed it after a session of only four days. Very soon thereafter the Governor left his palace at Newbern and went aboard ship off Smithville, down at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, and thus ended British Royal Government in North Carolina. The Convention appointed a council of safety, upon whom devolved the Government, and from that time North Carolina was governed by North Carolinians; and this was the second Convention ever held in North Carolina.

The next Convention was held in Hillsboro on the 21st of August, 1775. As heretofore, delegates had been elected under the call of the President of the preceding Convention, one hundred and eighty-four of whom took their seats. Samuel Johnson was made President. The emergency was now very great. The Royal Governor had abandoned his post, and all hope of reconciliation was at an end. The Convention promptly accepted the situation, and proceeded to provide a new government and to raise troops to support it. The civil power was vested in a Provincial Council for the whole State, a committee of safety for each district, and one for each county and town. Samuel Johnson was chairman of the Provincial Council, and thereby became de facto the Governor of North Carolina. And this was the third Convention.

The next Convention met in Halifax on the 4th of April, 1776. The delegates were elected in the usual way, and one hundred and fifty-two of them took their seats. Samuel Johnson was again chosen President. It was this body that first declared in favor of absolute American Independence by adopting, on the 17th of April, 1776, the following:

Resolved, That the delegates from this colony, in the Continental Congress, be empowered to concur with the delegates from the other colonies in declaring Independence and framing foreign alliances; reserving to this colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a Constitution and laws for this colony. And this was the fourth Convention.

The next Convention met in Halifax on the 12th of November, 1776, the delegates having been elected on the 15th of October upon the call of the Provincial Council. These delegates, one hundred and sixty-nine of whom took their seats, were instructed, "not only to make laws, but to form a Constitution which was to be the corner stone of all law."

How well they performed that duty, the Convention under which the people lived and prospered so long affords a ready answer, for it was that body that framed and adopted the first Constitution of their own making under which the people of North Carolina ever lived. Richard Caswell was the President. With the successful inauguration of the Government under the new Constitution the transfer of the government from the British crown to the people of North Carolina was complete and this was the fifth Convention.

The next Convention met in Hillsboro on the 21st of July, 1788. It was called by act of Assembly, although no authority for such act appears in express terms in the Constitution then in force. It was to this body that the Federal Constitution was first submitted for ratification, and by which, through the influence mainly of Willie Jones, it was rejected by a vote of one hundred and eighty-four to eighty-four. The blessings of the Federal Government were neither especially obvious nor much sought after by North Carolinians in that early day. Samuel Johnson was its President, and this was the sixth Convention.

The next Convention met in Fayetteville on the 16th of November, 1789, under a call of the General Assembly. It was this body that ratified the Federal Constitution and made North Carolina a member of the Federal Union. Samuel Johnson was its President, and this was the seventh Convention.

The next Convention met in Raleigh on the 4th of June, 1835, under a call from the Legislature, and revised the Constitution. Its President was Nathaniel Macon, and this was the eighth Convention.

ident was Nathaniel Macon, and this was the eighth Convention.

The next Convention met in Raleigh on the 20th of May, 1861, under a call of the Legislature. It repealed the Ordinance of the Convention of 1789, ratifying the Federal Constitution, adopted the Confederate Constitution, and formally made the State a member of the Southern Confederacy. Weldon N. Edwards was its President, and this was the ninth Convention.

The next Convention met in Raleigh on the 2nd of October, 1865, under orders from Andrew Johnson, then President of the United States, through W. W. Holden, provisional Federal Governor of North Carolina. This Convention declared the Secession Ordinances of the Convention of 1861, to be null and void. It framed a new Constitution which upon being submitted to the people, was rejected, Edwin G. Rando was its President. And this was the tenth Convention.

The next Convention met in Raleigh on the 14th of January, 1868, under orders from General Canby. It made the Constitution under which we now live, commonly known as the infamous Canby Constitution. Calvin J. Cowles was the President. Its members, with the exception of a handful of Democrats, were negroes, carpet-baggers and scalawags. And this was the eleventh Convention.

The next, and twelfth Convention, will meet in Raleigh on the 6th of September next, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature.—Democrat.

THE "BLACK JEWS" OF COCHIN.

White men living in Africa or India for generations remain white, and black men living in America for generations remain black; and we have to look somewhere else than to climate differences for these fixed differences of color.

Now the case of the Black Jews of Cochin does not constitute any exception to this law, for, as the article referred to states distinctly, they are simply a mixed race, which "show a strong tendency" (as is often observed by naturalists to be the case in mixed breeds) "to reversion to the original native type. Here and there a face may be seen with a decidedly Jewish cast of feature; but the majority are indistinguishable ethnically, from the ordinary Malayan people."

The history given of these Jews may be briefly stated, thus: The policy of the ancient rulers of western India, encouraged trading colonies to settle on their coast. More than ten centuries ago a few Jews settled at Cochin with very peculiar privileges. Four hundred slaves being made over to them, Jewish blood became mixed in with the descendants of these slaves, and hence arose a tribe of black Jews, who have their own synagogue and occupy a distinct quarter of the town. But the notable fact is, (as the article states,) that there has not been the slightest deterioration in the race purity of the white Jews. "They have held their families rigidly aloof from intermarriages with the mixed race, and to this day the men and women are even fairer in complexion than the Jews settled in Europe. No doubt they must have died out long since but for the practice which obtains amongst them of sending to Syria or Persia for young men, when there are marriageable daughters to be disposed of so that the families are constantly being recruited and strengthened by the importation of new blood." As to the different colors amongst men they run further back than profane history speaks. On the ancient monuments of Egypt, the negro is seen as black as he is now in any part of the world. How did and when did black and white and red and yellow begin amongst the human family? It is impossible to ascribe these differences to climate alone in its ordinary operation and influence. It has been suggested by some that this variety of colors came in with the variety of tongues, and was employed by the Almighty to the same end, viz: to scatter and separate the nations for His own wise and good purposes. He made the eyes of the Babel builders help their tongues to perfect their confounding, and drive them apart. If these differences amongst men are indeed the work of God's hand, some of the theories which are most popular in this age may be charged with resistance to the divine ordinance and appointment.—Southern Presbyterian.

COULDN'T STAND THE CONTACT.

A letter from Berlin, published in *Land and Water*, a short time since, conveys a piece of information which many farmers would do well to make a note of. The writer asks:

"Who ever knew of two plants being so inimical to one another as one to kill the other by a mere touch?"

This, however, seems to be the case when rape grows near the thistle. If a field is infested by thistles, give it a turn of rape seed, and this plant will altogether starve, suffocate and chill the thistle out of existence. A trial was being made with different varieties of rape seed in square plots, when it was found that the whole ground was full of thistles, and nobody believed in the rape having a fair run. But it had; and as it grew the thistle vanished, faded and gray and dried up as soon as the rape leaves began to touch it. Other trials were then made in flower-pots and garden-beds, and the thistle always had to give in, and was altogether annihilated, whether old and fully developed or young and tender.

There comes a queer tale of love from Duluth, Minn. Two young men loved a maiden fair, of that breezy paradise. She smiled on both, and as has happened since the days of Helen, there was a bloody feud. They had conflicts concerning her until the thing was getting monotonous, when youth number one suggested an adjustment of their differences upon a commercial basis. He offered to take \$100 and forever thereafter hold his peace. Number two scorned to accept the proposition. The other then offered to give the mount for the peaceable possession, which was also refused with scorn. Bids were made until the amount of \$160 was offered by the sighing swain number one, in the shape of his home at ninety days, which the party of the second part took, and two loving souls were united. But when the note became due, and the former lover demanded its liquidation, the fond husband refused payment on the plea of "no value received," and suit has been brought to recover the amount. The husband set up the plea that the girl was not worth a tinker's condemnation, and for further answer states that if the plaintiff will take the fair creature off his hands he will pay the note, and throw in his lovely bride. So the case stands at this writing.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1875.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS, DRAFTS, &c., &c.

THE ELECTION.

The Convention election has resulted in a Conservative majority of two. The *News* of Monday says:

"The Rads in the State are loth to acknowledge that they failed on the 5th inst., to obtain that victory over which they have since boasted so heavily. Though the victory to the Democratic party has been dearly bought, and the Convention will only have a Democratic majority of two, there is still great cause for rejoicing in the knowledge that the Republican party will fail in accomplishing all that they intended doing when they confidently believed that the Convention would be under their control. We now believe that a Constitution will be framed acceptable to the great body of the people of North Carolina, and which will do away with the inconsistencies and all the objectionable features of the Canby Constitution."

THE RESULT.

The result of the recent election can be correctly traced to the unpopularity of the Convention question, the people, perhaps, preferring amendments to the Constitution by Legislative enactment, which is a slow and more expensive operation.

The leaders of the Radical party, taking advantage of the popular feeling, also resorted to all sorts of misrepresentations to prejudice the minds of the people, in order to defeat the object of the Convention, many of the candidates pledging themselves to immediate adjournment. Many honest white men who were opposed to the call, relied upon these pledges, and either voted with the Radicals or remained at home on the day of election. In some counties, as in Mecklenburg, the opposition ticket was headed "No Convention," in order to deceive the unwary. But notwithstanding the unpopularity of the Convention call, which the Radicals took every advantage of, the Conservatives have elected more than half of the delegates, and the Convention will probably be controlled by the Conservative element, and a Constitution perfected to suit all reasonable men.

We therefore claim North Carolina this day, as a Conservative State, and the Charlotte *Observer* states the case thus, showing the Radical leaders have nothing to boast of in the late election, politically:

"The Democratic Legislature of Kentucky submitted the question of convention to the voters of that State, to be voted on Monday last when a Governor was to be elected. McCroery, Democrat, was elected over Harlan, Republican, by 45,000 majority, but there was at the same time a majority of ten thousand against convention. The defeat of Convention in that State was certainly not a Radical victory, though it was a Democratic measure and the Radicals in a body opposed it, just as they did in this State."

FORSTY COUNTY.—The result of the election in this county is by no means a test of parties. Three years ago the Radical majority was about fifty. At last year's election, when the Conservative candidate was brought into the field only a week before the election, he was beaten by about one hundred.

We know a number of honest white men in this county who did not vote, a number of Conservatives who voted the Radical ticket, merely for the sake of voting against Convention, and we learn the influx of negro voters was unusually large, to say the least.

Party lines closely drawn would show parties nearly balanced in Forstny; and aside from the negro vote, the majority would be in favor of the Conservatives.

This township is all right, having given Col. Masten a majority of 51, and the Conservative township officers are elected by from 60 to 70 majority.

ALL QUOTE.—The Radical roosters have all been taken down and there is no more Radical crowing just now. But our side of the political house rejoiceth some, not in the way of vain boasting, as we prefer enjoying our victory in a quiet way, although the Conservatives have achieved the victory after a very hard fought battle throughout the State.

The leaders of the Radical party lied so much during the campaign that they could not "stop short" even after the election was over, but were crying and shouting and rejoicing hugely over their victory, which, in truth, turned out to be a defeat.

THE FLOODS AND CROPS.—According to latest accounts, the destruction of the crops in the West is not as great as at first apprehended. The crop prospects from every quarter of this State are very flattering.

In the Southwest the prospect is rather gloomy. At Memphis, some 2,000 acres of cotton are under water. The sufferers from flood are not so numerous, however, as those from drought. It is estimated that the crops on "thousands of thousands of acres" in the Southwest have been destroyed by the fierce heats of summer. Even the trees in many places are perishing under the tropical weather.

DEATH OF RALPH GORRELL.—This well known and highly respected gentleman is no more. He died at his residence in Greensboro, of consumption. He was the leading lawyer in his district, and served in both houses of the General Assembly. He was a pious man, and a strict member of the Presbyterian church.

CONTESTED.—The *Surry Visitor* says, Brown has contested the election of Dobson, in Surry county.

McCabe, an enthusiastic white Radical, was probably fatally injured by the premature discharge of a cannon at Tarboro, while engaged in celebrating the result of the late election.

N. C. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.—This interesting magazine for August, has been received. It has a good illustration and description of the Peace Institute, and much valuable information to those engaged in teaching the young idea.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Townships.	Roberts.	Robbins.	Cramer.	Michael.
Lexington.	247	244	227	242
Calton Grove.	81	81	90	90
Boone.	112	106	94	99
Tyro.	130	128	46	48
Yadkin College.	56	51	100	106
Clemmonsville.	74	73	62	62
Arcadia.	74	74	63	63
Midway.	61	55	97	106
Browntown.	78	74	90	96
Thomasville.	227	227	238	243
Conrad Hill.	102	98	57	58
Silver Hill.	88	88	19	20
Sammons.	60	60	67	68
Jackson Hill.	62	48	27	30
Alleghany.	37	38	20	29
Healing Springs.	51	54	22	21
Total.	1533	1499	1289	1342

DEATH OF GOV. GRAHAM.

It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce the sad intelligence of this distinguished gentleman's death. He breathed his last at Saratoga in the State of New York, where he had been spending several weeks for the benefit of his health, on the night of Tuesday the 10th inst., aged 71 years.

He was confined to his room only four days, his death being occasioned by organic disease of the heart.

The *Wilson Advance* has the following brief biographical sketch of Hon. Wm. A. Graham, the last but one of his class of old school gentlemen, of this State, the Hon. W. A. Venable yet surviving:

"Gov. Graham was born in Lincoln county, in this State, on the 5th day of September, 1804, and is a descendant of one of the most ardent patriots of the Revolution. He graduated at the State University, with the highest honors of his class, in 1824, studied law under the late Chief Justice Ruffin, and was admitted to practice in 1827 at Hillsboro. He represented the town of Hillsboro in the General Assembly under the old borough system in 1834, '34, '35, and was elected to represent Orange county in 1835. He was speaker of the House in the year of 1838-'40, and during the latter session was chosen a Senator of the United States, for the unexpired term ending March, 4th, 1843. In 1844 he was elected Governor of the State, and re-elected in 1846. In 1847 he declined the mission to the court of Spain, tendered by President Taylor. In 1850, on the accession of President Fillmore, he was appointed Secretary of the Navy, which position he resigned in 1853, upon receiving at the hands of the National Whig Convention the Vice-Presidential nomination on the ticket with Gen. Scott. In 1854 he was again elected Senator from Orange county. In 1871, he opposed the movement for a Convention, and was elected in his county by over 1,000 majority to the Convention which was held at Raleigh. He was elected again to the May Convention which dissolved the connection of North Carolina with the Federal Government. In 1862 the people of Orange again sent him to the State Senate, and in 1864, he took his seat in the Senate of the Confederate States. Elected by the Legislature to the Senate of the United States, he went to Washington in the winter of 1865 but was refused admittance. Gov. Graham was a fine lawyer, a polished gentleman, a man of sterling integrity, and as a statesman had no superior in the South. On the recent reorganization of the State University, Gov. Graham became one of its Trustees, and would have been made its President could he have prevailed upon to accept. Only last week he was elected to the Constitutional Convention from Orange by 380 majority, and no man on the Conservative side was more prominently mentioned in connection with the Presidency of the Convention than he. The death of such a man in ordinary times would be felt and regretted by all, and for this to occur at a time like the present, when his talents and statesmanship are so much needed, and when the vacancy his death has created in the Convention is likely to prove detrimental to the State, is a great calamity upon our State and people."

Gov. Graham is favorably known in this State by all who know anything relative to affairs of State. Below we give a few extracts from Virginia papers, which will give an idea of the estimation in which he was held abroad.

Richmond Dispatch.—He was one of a class of men whose value to the State and to society can hardly be too highly estimated.

Richmond Whig.—In the death of Gov. Graham the country loses a distinguished statesman, the South loses a loving son, and North Carolina loses a big brain and a faithful heart she may well mourn and remember forever.

Norfolk Virginian.—Gov. Graham was pre-eminently distinguished for the dignity and purity of his character, his lofty patriotism, his broad views and comprehensive statesmanship, his elegant accomplishments and sterling integrity.

The tone of the leading Northern press is of the same import.

The remains of the lamented dead were received at Weldon and Raleigh by committees appointed for that purpose. Upon their arrival at Raleigh, they were placed in the rotunda of the Capitol, from whence they were conveyed to Hillsboro for interment.

The heads of the State Department, the U. S. Soldiers stationed at Raleigh, and the citizens generally, paid homage to the memory of the great departed statesman.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH for September abounds in excellent suggestions on the prevention of disease and the care of health. Among the more prominent articles we find: *Laws which Govern Life; Prevention of Disease in Children; Popular Physiology; Cause and Effect; Alcoholic Prescriptions; Colors and Lines in Relation to Health; Tobacco; Consumption; Sunshine; Intemperance Among Lawyers; Oatmeal, with various recipes for its use; an excellent Agricultural Department; Teachers and Health Teachers; Antipathies to Drugs; The Trade in Medicines; with a great amount of information in small paragraphs, as in Answers to Correspondents, etc.* This magazine should have a place in every well-regulated family. Subscription price is only \$2.00 a year. Single numbers, 20 cents. Address S. R. Wells & Co., 737 Broadway, New York.

We have promptly on our table the *American Farmer*, for August, published at Baltimore, by Samuel Sands & Son. A great variety of agricultural and horticultural matter is given, and we advise those wishing to subscribe to a first-rate agricultural paper, to send to the publishers for a specimen number. The subscription is \$1.60 a year, or \$1.10 in clubs of five or more.

SUSPENDED.—The Bank of Mecklenburg, at Charlotte, has suspended, failed.

NORTH CAROLINA PRESIDENTS.

"A correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican thinks it a little queer that Tennessee, not a prominent State, should have given the country three Presidents—Jackson, Polk and Johnson—and no less queer that they were all born in the Carolinas, which never supplied a president except in this way. Jackson was born in South Carolina, Polk and Johnson in North Carolina. None of the Pinckneys, Rutledges or Middletons of Jefferson's times, nor Lowndes, Calhoun, Hayne, &c., of the next generation, nor any of the accomplished statesmen of North Carolina could rise so high in office as those illiterate Carolinians, Jackson and Johnson. Nor could New York with its Hamiltons, Clintons, Wrights, Searsons and the rest, get more than one chance at the presidency (in Van Buren), nor Pennsylvania more than one, (in Buchanan.) Johnson's presidency, the writer thinks, may be called 'the accident of an accident,' since he alleges, it was by an accidental prominence at the moment he displaced Hamlin on the ticket of 1864, and then by the accident of Lincoln's assassination that he became President. Lincoln desired to have Johnson nominated, but according to a story which is not improbable, he had previously sounded Butler about running in Hamlin's place, and Butler had refused—expecting, it was said, greater glory by military successes than the Vice-Presidency could give him. Here is one instance, certainly, in which a man's mistaken estimate of his own genius has been of signal benefit to his fellow-beings. It is not pleasant to think of the fate Butler would have given the country if he had succeeded Lincoln."

Baltimore Sun.

A FURIOUS TORNADO.

A WHIRLWIND IN INDIANA WHICH BOUNCED LIKE AN INDIA RUBBER BALL.

[From the *Attica Ledger*.]

Mr. Loch and Ike Solomon were at the hotel in Harveysburg when the storm came up, which was just before supper. In the town there was little more than a heavy rain, but it was noticed that north of the place there was something of a more serious nature. The air was thick with flying debris and the heavens were dark as night, betokening a storm of more than usual severity. Yesterday morning, on their way home, Loch and Solomon came through that region, and describe the scene as terrible beyond description. Houses were swept from the foundations and literally torn into shreds, scattering the pieces for miles along the path of the storm. Huge trees were twisted off or torn up by the roots and carried to great distances. Fences and crops were swept to utter oblivion. Wheat shocks were blown into the air, and the grain as completely threshed out as if run through a machine. The scene is one of utter desolation, and the loss will be very great. But the most terrible feature of the storm was the loss of human life. No less than four persons were killed. We have no means of ascertaining the amount of damage done. Our informant says the path of the storm was 160 yards wide and seemed to extend for miles.

The *Crawfordsville Journal* has the most detailed statement yet presented, as follows:—"The storm of Tuesday evening which passed high above us, visited some sections south and west of us with great destruction, passing over the northern part of Vermillion county and the southern part of Fountain in the shape of a furious tornado. It seems to have come from the northwest, first striking near Perryville, and expending its greatest force on the farm of Mr. Marshall, about one and a half miles north of Harveysburg, Fountain county. It had traveled in about an easterly direction, and seemed to strike the ground with such force that it rebounded like a rubber ball, skipping a farm or two, and then striking again with great violence. It cut an average swath of about a quarter of a mile in width, which, however, narrowed down at the most destructive point, on Mr. Marshall's farm, to about 40 rods. In its destruction of life and property probably no tornado has ever visited the country with such calamitous results. In the first part of its course it took down the residence of a man named Mack and unroofed barns.

"Of the families in the path of the destroyer S. E. Sower, in Fountain, is the most unfortunate. They had just come from the burial of a child that day, and of that family of five persons, but one survives—a little boy, with both his arms broken. Mrs. Sowers, a niece who was temporarily stopping with the family, and another person, were killed instantly. Mr. Sowers, Sr., died Wednesday night, and his married son was reported dead Thursday morning. The house is a mass of ruins, which is the case of about everything on the place. As far as known, the only other case attended with loss of life was that of Mr. Scmple. As before stated, the tornado's fury was at its maximum on the farm of Mr. Charles Marshall. Mr. Marshall heard it coming and immediately proceeded to put his family in the cellar. All were in but himself and little boy, when the wind blew the door shut, and he was unable to open it. They then started for the smoke-house, hoping to get in the cellar, but the building was blown over on them and lodged on a meat barrel, which saved them from being crushed. They were all unhurt. Everything in the shape of grain, timber, &c., was literally swept from the farm. Mr. Marshall says that he had 2,500 bushels of wheat, of which he does not think there are now twenty-five left. The wind carried the sheaves up in the air until it was almost black with them, whirling them around in large circles as if they were issuing from a large funnel. The woods are filled with the wheat. All his fine timber was destroyed.

A large boulder, the lowest estimate of its weight being 1,800 pounds, was moved several feet. One house was blown to pieces, and the floor found over a mile away. A very valuable orchard, one or two in that section of country, was completely twisted to pieces. A very large amount of clothing and bedding was blown into the woods and torn into shreds. One man was lucky enough in his misfortune to find an old shoe by his stable in which he had deposited \$90. He also had some silver pieces which were blown around, but he succeeded in finding them all but one piece."

The *Crawfordsville Review* gives additional particulars:

"In this vicinity we hear that there were nineteen persons wounded, and several houses were blown down by the storm. One man had just finished setting up a threshing machine, and before anything could be done it was struck by the hurricane, and not a vestige of the machine was left to mark the place where it had stood. It is rumored that one man was blown entirely away and has not since been heard from. One man had just unlatched his horse from his buggy, and the buggy was taken up, capsized and carried away as if it had been a mere straw in the wind."

THE ELECTION.

We give below a list of the delegates elected as far as heard from.—The counties marked with a * send Conservative delegates to the Convention, with the exception of Caswell county, which sends a divided delegation.

Alamance—James E. Boyd.
Alexander—Reuben Watts.
Alleghany—W. C. Fields.
Anson—R. T. Bennett.
Ashe—J. O. Wilcox.
Beaufort and Pamlico—Jas. E. Shepherd.
Berke—F. W. Bell.
Bladen—A. McDonald.
Brunswick—E. W. Taylor.
Buncombe—T. L. Clingman, David Coleman.
Bucks—A. C. Avery.
Cabarrus—R. W. Allison.
Caldwell—Edmund W. Jones.
Camden—J. L. Chamberlain.
Carteret—James Rumley.
Caswell—E. B. Withers, Wilson Carey, col.
Catawba—L. M. McCorkle.
Chatham—John Manning, Wm. Stroud.
Cherokee and Graham—Capt. J. W. Cooper.
Chowan—John R. Page.
Clay—
Cleveland—Plato Durham.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—R. F. Lehman, J. S. Manix.
Cumberland—R. P. Buxton, J. C. Blocker.
Currituck—W. H. Cowell.
Dare—G. B. Bliven.
Davidson—Frank C. Robbins, B. B. Roberts.
Daye—Charles Price.
Duplin—John N. Stallings, Wm. Farrior.
Edgecombe—W. P. Malson, A. McCabe.
Forsyth—H. H. Wheeler.
Franklin—W. F. Green.
Gaston—James Hoffman.
Gates—W. D. Roberts.
Granville—Isaac J. Young, James A. Bullock, col.
Greene—Joseph Dixon.
Guilford—A. W. Tourgee, A. S. Holton.
Halifax—J. E. O'Hara, J. J. Goodwyn.
Harnett—John A. Harrington.
Haywood—Sam'l L. Love.
Henderson—J. Frank Woodfin.
Hertford—Jordan J. Horton.
Hylde—W. S. Carter.
Iredell—T. A. Nicholson, C. L. Summers.
Jackson—G. W. Spake.
Johnston—Bryant R. Hinnant, P. T. Massey.
Jones—J. F. Scott.
Lenoir—R. W. King.
Lincoln—Caleb Motz.
Macon—W. N. Altman.
Madison—Dr. John G. Anderson.
Martin—C. B. Hassell.
McDowell—Jasper Neal.
Mecklenburg—William M. Kerr, Rufus Barringer.
Mitchell—J. W. Bowman.
Montgomery—Allen Jordan.
Moore—W. M. Black.
Nash—B. H. Bonn.
New Hanover and Pender—Geo. Z. French, S. H. Manning, J. H. Smyth.
Northampton—Wm. Barrow.
Onslow—James G. Scott.
Orange—William A. Graham, Josiah Turner.
Pasquotank—W. J. Mumden.
Perquimans—J. W. M. Albertson.
Person—J. W. Cunningham.
Pitt—Thos. J. Jarvis, William King.
Polk—N. B. Hampton.
Randolph—J. W. Bean, A. M. Lowe.
Richmond—O. H. Dockery.
Robeson—D. Sinclair, C. A. McEachin.
Rockingham—David S. Reid, J. Turner Morehead.
Rowan—F. E. Shober, John S. Henderson.
Rutherford—J. M. Justice.
Sampson—Wm. Kirby S. Faison.
Stanley—Joseph Marshall.
Stokes—W. W. McCaless.
Surry—Jos. Dobson.
Swain—
Transylvania—George W. Wilson.
Tyrrell—Edward Ransom, Ind.
Union—T. W. Rowline.
Wake—Richard C. Badger, M. C. Hodge, A. L. Davis, J. J. Nowell.
Warren—J. Williams Thorne, J. O. Crosby.
Washington—J. M. Bateman.
Watauga—L. Bingham.
Wayne—W. T. Faircloth, Geo. W. Grantham.
Wilkes—T. J. Dula, J. Q. A. Bryan.
Wilson—R. W. Singletary.
Yadkin—B. F. Jones.
Yancey—Neal Bird.

In this count Ransom, Independent Republican, from Tyrrell, is counted with the Republicans, and Wilcox, Independent Democrat from Ashe, is counted with the Democrats—making the footing up 58 Republicans and one independent, and 60 Democrats and one independent Democrat.

In the death of ex-Gov. Graham, of Orange, a Democratic vacancy is created that county, but it is believed this vacancy will be filled before the assembling of the Convention.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—A terrible hurricane and hail storm prevailed at Pontaise, twenty miles northwest of Paris, on the 13th. Houses were unroofed, and windows and chimneys everywhere demolished, cattle killed, fruit trees and vines destroyed. Many persons were seriously hurt by the enormous hail stones, some of whom will die. Loss \$100,000.

SPAIN.—It is said the Government intends to send ten thousand men to Cuba to enable Capt. Gen'l Valmeseda to execute his plans for the reduction of the insurrection of the colony.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Webb, who started to swim from England to France, was picked up half way. It is confident he could have made the trip but for the roughness of the water.

Returns from the Cherokee election indicate that Colonel Ross, now holding the office of principal Chief of the nation, has been defeated by Rev. Charles Thompson. The Chieftaincy has been held by some member of the Ross family for many years, in fact, during most of the time since the tribe abandoned their nomadic habits and adopted a civilized form of government. Ross' successful competitor has long been very popular with the Cherokee Nation.

MARYLAND.—Mr. Carroll is the regular Democratic candidate for Governor in Maryland, and Mr. Fulton, editor of the *Baltimore American*, is the independent candidate for the gubernatorial chair.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE ITEMS.

Gov. Brogden on Monday appointed D. M. Purches, Esq., of Iredell, a Judge of the 10th Judicial District, vice Judge Mitchell, resigned.

The Raleigh *News* says: Tim Lee, the independent Republican candidate for the Convention, received six votes out of something over seven thousand votes.

A correspondent of the Raleigh *News* tells that on Monday morning a collision took place near Beaufort, between the little steamer Eureka, and the revenue cutter Crawford, Col. G. W. Charlotte and a number of guests of the Atlantic Hotel, were passengers of the Eureka, going to Morehead City. The Eureka was struck midship, and for awhile there was a scene of wild confusion. The vessel was shattered almost to atoms. Capt. Ed Page, conductor of the A. & N. R. R. was struck by a piece of timber and knocked overboard. He sunk, and was so long under water that all thought him lost. Several persons were bruised, but none seriously hurt, and all the passengers were saved.

At a fire at Fayetteville on Thursday last the colored firemen positively refused to assist in putting out the house of a white man which was on fire. The *Gazette* says: "There was one feature about this fire to which it is our duty to revert, and which is a matter of deep regret with all good citizens. The colored people who were present utterly refused to lift a hand to put out the fire, with the exception of about seven."

Mr. Troy, exercising his authority as Chief Warden, called upon them to help but they disregarded and insultingly defied him. Except for the fact that the colored people have never before shown such a disposition, we ought not to be surprised at it, for it is in accord with recent white Radical advice and teaching against which we have solemnly warned our people. We can see now to what the white Radical leaders are driving matters."

Some diminutive specimens of the horse tribe, three in number, the property of Col. Settle, purchased at the recent pony penning on the coast, reached their destination in Rockingham county, last week. One of the ponies was beautifully shaped and about the size of a full grown New Foundland dog.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.—The Raleigh *News* says that the Radical mob paraded the streets of Raleigh last Thursday night, singing obscene songs and howling like so many demons, throwing rocks in windows of stores and among the citizens along the streets. This is the class that Radicalism would put in power in North Carolina over the intelligent white people of the State.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Tuesday last week the train which leaves Greensboro at 11 o'clock a. m., knocked a man off the track about five miles from this place. He saw the train and instead of getting off the track, ran along in front of the engine. It being down grade the engineer could not stop his train in time to prevent the accident. He was picked up and carried down the road to his home. He did not appear to be hurt badly, though of course no one could tell. He gave his name as Meadows, and is apparently about 50 years of age.—*North State*.

GENERAL NEWS.

A DESPERATE SHOOTING AFFAIR.—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* gives the following particulars of a desperate shooting affair at Perdo station, Baldwin county, in that State, on Monday last:

"Mr. Bryers, a justice of the peace, had a stock range in which the stock of his neighbors ran at will. For some cause he resolved to fence off this range, and did fence them off—leaving it open to his only a family by the name of Hilday and another by the name of Stewart, friends and relatives each of the other, became enraged at Bryers' conduct. On Monday last the Hildays and Stewarts, six in number, rode up to Bryers' residence and called him out. They were armed with a variety of shot-guns, but not dreaming that they meant to harm him, the old man and one of his boys went out to meet them. As these left their door the six men at the gate opened fire upon them, killing both. Another son of Bryers, who was in the house when the firing began, seized a shot-gun and rifle and ran into the yard. Mean-while, however, the party at the gate had not been discharged in the first onset, shot the third one, their shot taking effect on the head. But he held his ground bravely and with such effect that he succeeded in killing two of his assailants and wounding a third. The others fled."

DAMAGES BY THE LATE STORMS.—In some sections of the West the estimated damage is fifty per cent, in others a much greater percentage, and in many localities the entire crop has been destroyed. From the most trustworthy information the loss in the central and southwestern portions of Indiana will aggregate fifty or sixty per cent of the entire crop. In the low lands along the Wabash River it has been estimated that 200,000 acres of corn have been entirely destroyed which alone at \$15 per acre, would aggregate \$3,000,000. It is estimated that one-half the corn crop along the Mississippi between Memphis and Osceola is ruined, and fully one-fifth the cotton crop, with the water slowly and steadily encroaching upon the cotton lands. On the Mississippi side very little damage has been done, and planters are still hopeful and busily engaged in strengthening the levees, but on the Arkansas side, where the water has unprotected the damage done is very considerable and planters generally are unable to do anything to avert the danger. In the Ohio Valley the chief damage to corn is in the river bottoms, where the crop is a total loss. That planted on high ground has suffered principally from being broken down. The acreage was much larger than last year, and the prospects before the flood were favorable for an unusually heavy crop. It is now thought that there will be a fair average crop, not much, if any less than last year. The oat crop has suffered more severely than either wheat or corn, having been beaten flat, and so badly damaged that it will be impossible to harvest it. The percentage saved will be very small. Barley suffered severely from the cold weather, and but very little was growing. Of this grain the quantity saved for malting will be comparatively insignificant. Hay promises a partial crop, but of inferior quality, should favorable weather follow. Much has been left out under water, and the remainder is nearly worthless by the rains. The *True State Express* estimates the loss of crops and the destruction of property in fourteen counties tributary to Terre Haute at not less than \$12,000,000.

BIG FAMILY.—There is a family at work in the cotton mill at Brunswick, Maine, which consists of father and mother and twenty-four children, all the children large enough being at work. The woman is a fourth wife. A brother of the husband living with his fifth wife in Montreal has twenty-five children. Three families arrived here last week to go to work in the mill, and they number, all told, thirty-seven persons. A lady friend of ours a few days since, set a French woman, who looking at the babe in the carriage, said to our friend, "I have got fifteen of those." The only possible reply of the lady with the one babe was, "Gracious!"

Ten and twelve and fifteen children are by no means uncommon in the French Canadian families, but twenty-four is a little above the average.

OUR BREADSTUFF EXPORTS.—The New York

Times after giving figures to show the steady increase of exports of American breadstuffs, says: "On the whole, for the harvest year beginning with September 1, it seems to be a modest enough estimate to make that our exports of wheat will be twenty-five per cent. larger than during the year ending with this month, while the average price for the year will be about seven and a half per cent. higher. Our exports of corn will, of course, be affected by this stimulated demand, and, in round numbers, we are justified in expecting for our breadstuffs from abroad twenty to twenty-five millions of dollars more during the coming harvest year than during the one about to close."

Numerous glass bottles have been picked up above Chicago containing notes from Donaldson and Greenwell, but they have not been pronounced as forgeries, and as no portion of the balloons has been picked up in the lake and the bodies of the aeronauts have not been washed ashore, the conviction is still strengthened that they were carried into the Michigan woods and dashed to pieces against the trees. It has been twenty days since Donaldson and Greenwell left Chicago.

TRANSPORTATION OF FRESH MEAT.—A company has just constructed a car for the conveyance of fresh meat, to distant points. Last week at Chicago 20,000 pounds of freshly slaughtered beef just as it came from the knife of the butcher, were placed in this car after which it was sealed up, to be opened only on its arrival in New York. The car was charged with four tons of ice, and started in a regular freight train, without any additional ice of special attention, and came through safely in about four days and a half. On opening the car at the Hudson River Railroad Depot, the cargo was found in a perfect condition, as fresh and sweet as when placed in the car. The new car is known as the Iceberg No. 1, and is so constructed that the ice is in separate chambers which is always perfectly dry and has a downward ventilation, which exhausts all heat or warmth, and passes all offensive odor with the outflowing current. This current is uniformly within two degrees of the freezing point, which is the temperature constantly maintained in the meat chamber.

The jury in the Mountain Meadow massacre case have been discharged unable to agree. Upon this the *Times* remarks: "A large proportion of the jurors, some say eight of twelve, were Mormons. It is reported that they stood near for acquittal and three for conviction. A verdict outside of court, less its unsatisfactory aspects, but it does not seem possible that any one who has paid attention to the evidence can have any doubts that the prosecution have convicted the Mormon hierarchy of being accessory to, if not issuing orders for, the massacre of the one hundred and twenty on the part of the Mormons in 1877. That a verdict to this effect was possible from a jury largely composed of Mormons was not to be expected."

THE GROWING TOBACCO CROP.—The recently published returns of the agricultural department of the prospects of the growing tobacco crop not only make a better showing than the short crop of last year, but they also exceed the very good crop of 1873. In Kentucky, where the greater portion of the tobacco is grown, the indications are that there will be a twelve per cent. better yield than in 1873. Tobacco is an article that we export largely to Europe; in fact the world's production is dependent upon the United States and Cuba for it. A good tobacco crop means a large export of Europe, and will tend to assist the revival of the field.

New crop Louisiana rice has made its appearance in market. The prospects of the incoming crop are reported to be very favorable, and unless some unforeseen accident happens in harvesting there will be a large increase in the yield.

During the past three years about thirty English and Irish gentlemen have settled in Amelia County, Va., on estates which in the aggregate amount to nearly 10,000 acres. These colonists have, it is estimated, invested in real and personal property and otherwise between \$400,000 and \$500,000.

Recently a foreign embassy sought the assistance of the English police to have secured a girl who had just become the heiress of many millions. The instructions were vague, and the task was necessarily given to one of the keenest detectives. At the end of six weeks the detective reported at headquarters and landed in his resignation. "Well," said the chief, "and what about the young girl?" "I found her about a month ago in a dressmaker's shop," was the answer. "And what then?" "I married her yesterday, and this morning I have just received her six millions."

A fatal kerosene accident took place at Patterson by the explosion of a lamp which had been alight all night in a sick room of a lady. The wick was crushed over and charred by the long ignition, and no doubt gas was generated below and confined by the crust in the tube, for as soon as the nurse attempted to turn down the lamp it exploded with a report like a pistol.

LOCAL ITEMS.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Salem, N. C., 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. during the week. As no mail arrives or departs on Sunday the office will not be open on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS.
Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 7:30 a. m.; due every day except Sunday, by 6:10 p. m.

Mount Airy mail, via Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Little Yadkin, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek: closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6:30 a. m.; due, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 3 p. m.

Madison mail, via Sedge Garden, Germantown and Walnut Cove, due, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by 5 p. m.; closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6:30 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, via Friedberg, Miller's Mill, Elba, ville and Fulton: closes every Wednesday at 6 a. m.; due, every Thursday, 7 p. m.

Jonesville mail, via Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains East Bend and Greensboro: due every Friday, by 7 p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 6 a. m.

Wakertown mail, via Salem Chapel, White Road, Beale's Creek Mills and Blakely: closes every Friday, at 4:30 p. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7 p. m.

Huntsville mail via Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek, closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6:30 a. m.; due, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

STABBING AFFAIR.—On last Saturday, 7th inst., an affair occurred at Old Town, some six miles from this place, between Martin Peoples and Jim Snipes. It originated in Snipes' speaking in a disrespectful manner of Peoples' family; and on being accosted about it, resulted in Peoples being badly cut on the head and cheek and very severely stabbed in the right side, proving nearly fatal.

Dr. Shaffner was sent for and dressed the wounds. At last accounts Peoples was in a critical condition.

Snipes is yet at large. Since the above Dr. Shaffner has kindly furnished us with the following:

Peoples has a scalp wound on right side of head, 3 or 4 inches long, exposing the skull bone, with a flesh wound on right cheek. The most serious wound is situated one inch inside of left nipple. A stabbing wound penetrated the cavity of chest, without wounding heart or lungs. He bled freely, even to fainting.—With proper precautions will probably recover.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that on Thursday night, 12th inst., Walter Claffin, son of N. S. A. Claffin, of Davie county, was thrown upon his head, causing concussion of the brain, while riding at considerable speed in front of J. E. Gilmer's Store, in Winston. The horse stumbled and threw Walter, falling upon him at the same time. At first it was feared that the hurt would prove fatal, but the symptoms are now considered more favorable.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

The Liberty Baptist Association will be held at Reed's Cross Roads, 5 miles West of Lexington, commencing on Friday, (to-morrow.)

The South Yadkin Baptist Association will convene at Fork Church, commencing on Thursday before the 2nd Sabbath in September next.

A Protestant Methodist Camp-meeting will commence at Maple Springs on Saturday next.

The Episcopal Methodists will hold a Camp-meeting at Smith Grove, Davie County, commencing on Saturday next.

We learn that the ladder belonging to the Fire Company is exposed to the weather, and the rope attached to it may in consequence of this exposure become unsafe. This should not be.

RAIN.—The frequent rains have saturated the ground and our farmers are turning the stubble. This continued damp is unhealthy, but we hope soon to have fair and pleasant weather.

TRADE.—Our streets were full of wagons on Saturday last, and a good trade going on. We have never seen the like of water-melons as were in town on that day, selling at low prices.

All our Schools are in operation and bid fair for prosperous sessions.

VOTE FOR WINSTON TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

For Magistrates:
Dem. H. W. Fries, 263 Rep. Jacob Tiso, 194
T. T. Best, 238 C. Hamlin, 194
A. Fogle, 436 C. Brietz, 191
W. H. Johnson, 247 W. W. Huff, 185
John Masten, 216

For Clerk:
Dem. J. A. Linbeck, 245 Rep. J. H. Shultz, 199

For Constable:
Dem. W. T. Pfohl, 237 Rep. J. H. White, 189

For School Committee:
Dem. T. F. Kechn, 431 S. D. Franklin, 193
R. D. McCauston, 252 M. F. Masten, 187
J. C. Miller, 251

Scattering vote, 15.
A. Fogle for magistrate and T. F. Kechn for school committee, were on both tickets, which accounts for the large vote they received.

ROBBERY.—A band of robbers is reported in the Salem Chapel neighborhood, this county, and last week, Mr. J. G. Fulton was attacked and robbed of some \$121. Warrants have been issued for H. Samuel and Gon Lancaster, as the robbers.

IMPROVED.—The Danbury Reporter has been much improved in appearance, and Mr. J. I. Darlington has become associate editor.

The other day a man told a little boy that he would give him three water-melons, provided he would carry them three home at one turn. The little fellow said that he would; but when he undertook to do it he could only manage two. After studying awhile, he told the man that he knew one way he could carry them, and taking out his barrow he cut one open and ate the whole of it, then gathering up the other two he marched off singing:

"Put me in my little bed,"
where he now remains taking a quinine pill every two hours.

On Saturday, a Salt street man performed the wonderful feat of turning a double summer-sault. What prompted him to do it was his sitting down on a plate of hot potatoes that his wife had temporarily placed on a chair.

The weather has been so gloomy for the past week, that even Jake, the Boss of the Mill wagon, can't raise a smile.

Last Sunday a week ago, in the afternoon, during a thunder-storm, a chimney of the residence of Mr. Levi Marshall, in the edge of Surry county, was struck by lightning. It seems that the current of electricity must have descended between the chimney and the building, entering the apartment occupied by the family, just above the fire-place; for Miss Marshall, whose hand was resting upon the mantel-piece, was severely injured, the lightning first taking effect upon her hand, then running along her arm to her body, tearing her left breast entirely away, descending her side and terribly mangling her foot. We learn that it is thought she will recover, yet her condition is considered critical. All of the family then present were more or less injured.—*Danbury Reporter.*

MORE NEW GOODS.
BLACK PLAID AND FIG'D SUMMER SILKS, BLACK GRENAZINE, STRIPED FANCY COLORED GRENAZINE, FINE FRENCH LAWS, CHEAPER THAN EVER.
July 8th, 1875. J. L. FULKERSON.

When people eat water-melons, they should be careful where they throw the rinds. A Main Street family ate a melon on Sunday afternoon and threw the rinds out on the sidewalk. A young man who was passing at the time with his girl, stepped on a piece, which caused both of his feet to suddenly shout out from under him and sent him on another piece. When he got up he had a good photograph of the moon in an eclipse, on the rear end of the white pants that he wore, his coat tail covering part of it.

IF YOU WANT FULL VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY GET BEST GOODS OF
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, July 20th, 1875.

The citizens in the upper part of Main street are regaled every evening with the melodious notes of a banjo, while the citizens in the lower part of said street are nearly bored to death every night by a colored individual who has been trying for several years to bring melodious notes out of a dilapidated instrument of the same kind.

FOR CHOICE GOODS call on
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., July 29.

It is said that animals love to hear music, and no doubt they do; but the way the dogs, cats and rats strike out when the colored band practices, somewhat knocks that theory in the head.

The best place in town to do scientific tumbling is over the roots that project upwards on the side-walk, on Elm street, near the tannery. Boys should make a note of this when they play circus.

DRIED BLACKBERRIES.
The time for disposing of this special product is now at hand.

We call the attention of those who dry, and of country merchants who purchase berries, to the fact that we have in Salem, several mercantile houses of high standing, who are provided with AMPLE STOCKS OF GOODS and AMPLE CASH RESOURCES, with which to purchase this crop.

It is to the interest of every one to test the market, before selling, and if parties will heed our advice, they will not sell before giving our SALEM MERCHANTS an opportunity to buy.

The same may be said of Wheat, and indeed of all other products of the soil.

We learn that one house in our town, that of Messrs. PATTERSON & CO., have advertised for 100,000 pounds of Dried Blackberries and for several thousand bushels of Wheat. And that it is the intention of this firm to keep a very large stock of Groceries, as well as full supplies of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c., in order to meet the wants of all classes of our citizens.

We write for the benefit of those who are wise enough to adopt the rule of "selling in the highest market and buying in the lowest."

DIED.
In Sumter, S. C., August 2nd, 1875, of typhoid fever, Miss Mary C. Shore, daughter of Mr. John H. and Mrs. Ann Shore, while on a visit to her sister Mrs. M. E. Scaff, aged 21 years, 5 months and 18 days.

In Lexington, N. C., on Sunday, 8th inst., at his residence, Mr. R. A. KING-TENNEY, at the advanced age of 86 years. Mr. King was universally beloved by the community in which he lived.

In Liberty, on Tuesday, 10th inst., Mr. RIAL RIGGS.

FOR SALE.
BEING desirous of making a change in my business, I will sell the STOREHOUSE and LOT, opposite the Female Academy, on the corner formerly known as "Hall's Corner." Will sell Storehouse, either with or without stock of goods. It is one of the best stands in Salem or Winston.

Apply to
Aug. 16, 1875-16 B. F. CROSLAND.

AGUE CONQUEROR;
NO QUININE, NO ARSENIC, NO POISONS.
This is strong language, as Physicians and Chemists have for years tried to compound a preparation that would entirely cure FEVER AND AGUE without the use of strong medicines such as Quinine, Arsenic and other poisons injurious to the system. There is no cure of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Bilious Fevers, Congestive Chills, Night Sweats, Liver Complaints, &c., that this remedy will not cure at once and permanently. It purifies the Blood, Liver, Spleen, and all secretory organs so effectually that the Chills will not return during the season, even when persons have had them for years. Sold at V. O. Thompson's Drug Store, Winston, N. C.

LIST OF LETTERS, REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C., Aug. 1st, 1875.

LADIES' LIST.
Miss Margaret Grounch, Miss Matie J. Hester, Miss Sallie C. Jones, Miss Anna Lee, care of James Transon, (col.) Miss Sarah E. Rominger, Miss S. S. Sullivan.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.
John O. Adkins, Thompson & D. Smith, William Dodd, Jun., Nath'l H. Dodd, Wm. Jackson Farris, Rankin Foust, Edward Grimsdale, Absalom Hazen, G. H. Hunsbrough, Alex. Hepler, (col.) Edward Johnson, William Linnville, Dr. T. P. Littlebrant, George W. Moore, J. G. Neill, Dorsey Proctor, William E. Payne, W. J. Rominger, Wilkes Roadhouse, S. M. & J. S. Ransom, James B. Swift, Levi Smith, A. A. Sleight, John Tysinger, Hubbard Thompson, Thomas Vann, care Rev. Davis, Henry White, Elijah W. Willis.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Public Sale.
ON Saturday, August 14th, 1875, at one o'clock P. M., at the Court-House door in Winston, N. C. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, house and lot No. 70 on Main Street, Winston, N. C., to satisfy a mortgage on said premises, made Oct. 27th, 1869 by H. D. Lott and wife to Henry W. Price.

J. W. PRIES, For Mortgagee.
Salem, N. C., July 12th, 1875.—14

The SALEM PLOWS work well in all kinds of soil. Manufactured by the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co. Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn,	85 a 90	Salt,	160 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 25 a 1 25	" American,	0 00
Flour,	2 50 a 3 00	Candles ada,	15 a 20
Meal,	21 a 0	Oils, Linseed, 0.00 a 1.25	
Chop,	5 a 0	" Kerosene, 22 a 30	
Bacon,	15 a 18	Sheetings, Fries' B,	84
Pork,	0 00 a 9 00	Yarn, Fries, 0 00 a 1 25	
Lard,	12 a 15	Iron,	5 a 00
Eggs,	10 a 12	Nails,	5 a 00
Molasses,	38 a 50	Cal'skins, green, 15 cts.	
Cheese Fac,	18 a 25	Tallow,	8 a 10
Mount,	15 a 20	Beeswax,	28 a 30
Butter,	20 a 00	Clover Seed, 0.00 a 8.00	
Peas,	80 a 00	Home grown, 0.00 a 0.00	
Apples, green,	50 a 1 00	Barrels Flour, Fruit 50	
dried, 4 a 10		Brick,	6.00 a 10.00
Potatoes, sw,	75 a 80	Shingles,	0 00 a 1 50
Coffee, Irish, 1 25 a 0 00		Longleaf pine, 4.50 a 5.50	
Sugar,	8 a 15	Hay, per cwt. 50 a 60	
crushed, 15 a 18		Rags,	21 a 3
Dried pech, 12 a 22		Butter Beans,	13
uncup'd 4 a 8		Dried Cherries 00 to 00	
Dried Blackberries, 0			

AT THE SALEM NOTION STORE
FASHIONABLE MUSIC.
Any piece of music that may be desired, if put on hand, will be furnished by mail, at a few days' notice. Piano, Organ, and Musical Books of every description, at prices that defy competition. BLOOMFIELD, N. C. Agents for the best and most reliable instruments. If you prefer any other make, I can save you money on it. J. B. KERNER, Address, SALEM, N. C.

MUSIC A SPECIALTY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBEMARLE FEMALE INSTITUTE.
CHARLOTTEVILLE, VA.
Nineteenth annual session begins first of September. For circular giving Faculty and expenses, address R. H. RAWLINGS, M. A., Principal.

Charlotte Institute for Young Ladies.
Rev. S. TAYLOR MARTIN, Principal.

The annual session, beginning Oct. 1st and ending June 30th, is divided into two terms, without intermediate vacation. Handsome buildings and grounds, and a full corps of experienced instructors. Board and Tuition in English, \$100 per term. For further information send for circular. S. TAYLOR MARTIN, Charlotte, N. C.

The Polytechnic Home School, St. Clement's Hall, Elliott City, Md. Five vacancies owing to enlargement. Apply at once. Graduates rank high. Receives only first-class boys. Four courses: Classical, Liberal, Scientific, Commercial. Send stamp to MESSRS. FOR CATALOGUE.

CEISER'S PATENT SELF-REGULATING GRAIN SEPARATOR,
Cleaner and Bagger.

H. M. SMITH & CO.,
Post Office Box No. 8, Richmond, Va.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR
Eastern Virginia and the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

This is the most convenient, portable, and best-made THRESHING and CLEANING now in use. It threshes rapidly and cleans more perfectly than any other pattern. It has a SELF-REGULATING BLAST, which makes the blowing over of Wheat an impossibility.

Descriptive Catalogue of this machine, and Smith's Mounted Va. Horsepower, promptly sent to any address.

Pleasant and Profitable Employment.
"Beautiful" "Charming" "Oh, how lovely!" "What are they worth?" &c. Such are exclamations by those who see the large elegant New Chromos produced by the European and American Chromo Producing Company. They are all Gems of Art. No one can resist the temptation to buy when seeing the Chromos. Canvases, Agents, and ladies and gentlemen out of employment, will find this the best opening ever offered to make money. For full particulars, send stamp for confidential circular. Address P. GLEASON & Co., 738 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

THE BROWN COTTON GIN CO.,
Manufacturers of Cotton Gins, Cotton Gin Feeders, Condensers and Cotton Gin Materials of every description. Our Gins are made by the best machinery, and have an established reputation for simplicity, light-running, durability, and for quality and quantity of gin, and easily operated by any hand of ordinary intelligence. They are the simplest and cheapest Feeders in the market and feed with more regularity than is possible by hand, increasing the output and giving a cleaner and better sample. At all Fairs where exhibited and by Planters having them in use, they have been accorded the highest encomiums. Our Condensers are well-made, durable and simple in construction, and do what is required of them rapidly and well. No additional power is required to drive the Feeder or condenser, and no Gin House is complete without them. We are prepared to warrant, to any reasonable extent, perfect satisfaction to every purchaser. Circulars, prices and full information furnished. Address as above, or apply to
JNO. D. STEWART, Monroe, N. C.

\$50 TO \$10,000
Has been invested in Stock Privileges and paid 900 PER CENT PROFIT.
"How to Do It," a book on Wall St., sent free. Trumbull & Co., Bankers & Brokers, 2 Wall Street, N. Y.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world.—Importers' prices.—Largest Company in America—stable—pleases everybody.—Trade continually increasing.—Agents wanted everywhere.—best inducements.—don't waste time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

\$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents in every locality. Free NOTHING to try. Particulars Free. T. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

TOWN & COUNTRY
Ready Mixed Paints,
REQUIRE nothing before using and that will be had on application to the undersigned, who have samples and will be pleased to show them to any persons wishing paints.
Salem, N. C., July 29, 1875. E. A. VOGLER.

WM. G. BAHNSON & CO.

Builders and Repairers of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.



WE have secured the services of competent workmen, and flatter ourselves able to please all our friends and the public generally, in the style, quality and price of our work. Call and examine our collection of patterns to which we are constantly adding. All first class work guaranteed. Opposite J. W. Fries' Tannery, SALEM, N. C. Feb 25 1875-8

Mrs. J. E. Mickey,
Salem, N. C.,
Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, where she has carefully selected a complete stock of

MILLINERY GOODS
of the latest, best, and most fashionable styles. Ladies are requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. E. MICKEY,
Salem, N. C.,
Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of TIN WARE, Wholesale and Retail. A complete assortment always in Store.

NORTHERN AND GREENSBORO STOVES
always on hand and sold at prices which cannot fail to please.

Beside the above I have a full lot of General Merchandise of every description, at accommodating prices, for cash or barter.

ONE AND TWO HORSE WAGONS
of various Manufactures always on hand. Thankful for past favors we solicit a continuance of the same.
Salem, N. C. May 13, 1875. No. 19-3m.

SPRING GREETING.
To our numerous Customers:
We have the pleasure of stating to you that our sales for the past year were very satisfactory, and that our facilities for supplying your wants, are greater than ever.

We write to advise you of the large and complete assortment of Goods which we have recently purchased for CASH, in the Northern Cities, and are now offering for sale.

To enumerate the many articles of our stock is unnecessary, since you all know the various lines of merchandise that we keep. We can only assure you that we have a very full and attractive supply of Goods, and that our prices are as LOW AS THE LOWEST.

We hope that our present customers may continue their dealings with us, and that other friends and strangers may give us a call before supplying their needs. To all we extend our dual welcome.

Gratefully,
PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., April 15th, 1875

SOAP
A FRESH SUPPLY IN GREAT VARIETY, at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

TAX NOTICE.
The Corporation taxes are now due, and the lists made up from the State and County lists of Real and Personal property. It is ordered by the board of Commissioners that the Taxes be collected as speedily as possible. It is hoped therefore that tax payers will come forward and pay their taxes, as there is no work necessary to be done on the streets for which money is needed. The taxes are \$1.50 on the Poll, \$2.00 for Road tax, and 50c on the \$100 valuation of Real and Personal property.

Please call on me at Patterson & Co's. Store, Salem, N. C., June 22, 1875.

FOR SALE.
A GOOD WALNUT DESK AND BOOK CASE, A WARDROBE, AND A REFRIGERATOR, all in good order and well kept. For sale by
JULY 29. E. A. VOGLER.

SPECIAL OFFER to Good and Honest Men, who wish to buy Thrashers and Cleaners with Horse Powers, to be paid for after the season is over. A good chance. Call and see the SALEM AGRICULTURAL WORKS. Salem, N. C.

The Wilson Sewing Machine.—Who cares for the puffy "rags" of 15 dollars saved in buying a Sewing Machine? The man who cares is the farmer, who makes his money by the sweat of his brow, and buys the "Wilson," the best first class machine yet made; and saves his 15 dollars to put in his own pocket where it belongs. The gentlemanly representatives of the high priced Sewing Machine Companies want this 15 dollars, but the farmer worked for it, and had rather keep it himself. The farmer is right every time. Before you buy a Sewing Machine, see and examine the first-class, low priced Wilson, for yourself and have a talk with
A. M. JONES, Agent, Salem, N. C.

Forsyth, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Co's. N. C.
Music.—A choice lot of Sheet Music, carefully selected by Prof. E. W. Linbeck, for sale at the NOTION STORE.

Don't fail to visit the Salem Agricultural Works when you come to Salem, N. C.

INITIAL PAPER.—In great variety at the Salem Bookstore.

M. H. LANGFELD.

Builders and Repairers of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.



WE have secured the services of competent workmen, and flatter ourselves able to please all our friends and the public generally, in the style, quality and price of our work. Call and examine our collection of patterns to which we are constantly adding. All first class work guaranteed. Opposite J. W. Fries' Tannery, SALEM, N. C. Feb 25 1875-8

Mrs. J. E. Mickey,
Salem, N. C.,
Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, where she has carefully selected a complete stock of

MILLINERY GOODS
of the latest, best, and most fashionable styles. Ladies are requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. E. MICKEY,
Salem, N. C.,
Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of TIN WARE, Wholesale and Retail. A complete assortment always in Store.

NORTHERN AND GREENSBORO STOVES
always on hand and sold at prices which cannot fail to please.

Beside the above I have a full lot of General Merchandise of every description, at accommodating prices, for cash or barter.

ONE AND TWO HORSE WAGONS
of various Manufactures always on hand. Thankful for past favors we solicit a continuance of the same.
Salem, N. C. May 13, 1875. No. 19-3m.

SPRING GREETING.
To our numerous Customers:
We have the pleasure of stating to you that our sales for the past year were very satisfactory, and that our facilities for supplying your wants, are greater than ever.

We write to advise you of the large and complete assortment of Goods which we have recently purchased for CASH, in the Northern Cities, and are now offering for sale.

To enumerate the many articles of our stock is unnecessary, since you all know the various lines of merchandise that we keep. We can only assure you that we have a very full and attractive supply of Goods, and that our prices are as LOW AS THE LOWEST.

We hope that our present customers may continue their dealings with us, and that other friends and strangers may give us a call before supplying their needs. To all we extend our dual welcome.

Gratefully,
PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., April 15th, 1875

SOAP
A FRESH SUPPLY IN GREAT VARIETY, at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

TAX NOTICE.
The Corporation taxes are now due, and the lists made up from the State and County lists of Real and Personal property. It is ordered by the board of Commissioners that the Taxes be collected as speedily as possible. It is hoped therefore that tax payers will come forward and pay their taxes, as there is no work necessary to be done on the streets for which money is needed. The taxes are \$1.50 on the Poll, \$2.00 for Road tax, and 50c on the \$100 valuation of Real and Personal property.

Please call on me at Patterson & Co's. Store, Salem, N. C., June 22, 1875.

FOR SALE.
A GOOD WALNUT DESK AND BOOK CASE, A WARDROBE, AND A REFRIGERATOR, all in good order and well kept. For sale by
JULY 29. E. A. VOGLER.

SPECIAL OFFER to Good and Honest Men, who wish to buy Thrashers and Cleaners with Horse Powers, to be paid for after the season is over. A good chance. Call and see the SALEM AGRICULTURAL WORKS. Salem, N. C.

The Wilson Sewing Machine.—Who cares for the puffy "rags" of 15 dollars saved in buying a Sewing Machine? The man who cares is the farmer, who makes his money by the sweat of his brow, and buys the "Wilson," the best first class machine yet made; and saves his 15 dollars to put in his own pocket where it belongs. The gentlemanly representatives of the high priced Sewing Machine Companies want this 15 dollars, but the farmer worked for it, and had rather keep it himself. The farmer is right every time. Before you buy a Sewing Machine, see and examine the first-class, low priced Wilson, for yourself and have a talk with
A. M. JONES, Agent, Salem, N. C.

Forsyth, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Co's. N. C.
Music.—

Doctry.

THE PLOW.

God speed the plowshare! Tell me not,
Disgrace attends the toll
Of those who plow the dark green sod,
Or till the fruitful soil.
Why should the honest plowman shrink,
From mingling in the van
Of learning and of wisdom, since
Tis mind that makes the man?

God speed the plowshare, and the hands
That fill the fruitful earth,
For there is in this world, so wide,
No gentler honest worth.
And though the hands are dark with toil
And flushed the manly brow,
It matters not for God will bless
The labor of the plow.

Humorous.

GOING TO THE DENTIST.

I like to come across a man with the tooth-
ache. There's something so pleasant about ad-
vising him to stuff cotton in it, to use camphor,
creosote, peppermint, and "relief," that I al-
ways feel better after giving it.

I have been there—had an aching snag, and
I know just how it feels. It used to wake me
up at night, and make me mad at noon, and set
me to swearing early in the morning.

I didn't meet man or woman but what they
advised me. One said that a hot knitting
needle pushed down on the root was excellent;
another said that opium was an excellent thing;
and others said that it must be dug out by the
dentist.

If I sat down to dinner that old tooth began
to scowl. If I went to bed, or got up, or went
to a party, or stayed at home, it growled just
the same.

It wasn't always a growl. Sometimes it was
a jump that made my hair stand up, and again
a sort of cutting pain that made me make up
faces at the baby, slam doors and break win-
dows. I ate cotton, peppermint, camphor and
opium until I got black in the face, and that old
snag kept right on. I put bags of hot ashes to
my cheek applied mustard, and held my head
in the oven, took a sweat—and the ache still
ached.

After the third week neighbors didn't desire
to let their boys pass my house, and lawyers
and book-cannivers went around another street.
I was become a menagerie, and at last I decided
to have my tooth out. I decided to and then I
decided not to. I changed my mind four times
in one afternoon and at last I went.

The dentist was glad to see me. He said
that he couldn't take the tooth out without hurt-
ing me he'd give me a million.

It got easier as he talked and I concluded not
to have it pulled. I started down stairs, but a
jump caught me, and I rushed back. He said
he would look at it, perhaps it didn't need
pulling at all, but he could kill the nerve.

By dint of flattery he got me into the chair.
Then he softly inserted a knife and cut away
the gums. I looked up and said I would kill
him, but he begged me not to—said the cutting
was all the pain there was in it. He finally got
me to lie back and open my mouth, and then he
slipped in his forceps and closed them round
the tooth.

"Oh! son of a b—!" I cried.

But he didn't pay any attention to it. He
drew in a full breath, grasped the forceps tight-
ly and then he pulled.

Great spoons! I tried to shout, grasped at
him, kicked, and then he held up the old snag,
and said:

"There, I guess you won't feel any more
aching."

I leaped down and hugged him. I promised
him ten millions; I told him to make my house
his home forever; I hugged him again. I
shook hands with everybody in the street, kiss-
ing my wife, bought the baby a dozen rattles-boxes
in a heap, and it seemed to me as if the world
was too small for me—I was so happy.

Cedar Cove Nursery,
FRUIT TREES, VINES AND PLANTS.

A large stock at reasonable rates. New Catalogue
for 1875-76, with full description of fruits, sent
free. Address: Cedar Cove, Red Plains,
Yadkin County, N. C.

STAYNER'S CELEBRATED
STICKY FLY PAPER,

For Sale at Zevely's Drug Store.

As there is nothing poisonous about it, there need
be no fear of placing it in the way of children—
It will not hurt any one should it be eaten, and
is much cleaner than any other, as the flies never
leave it after alighting; therefore they are never
found dead on your closet shelves, in your vitrines
and every where else in the house, a thing which
renders all other exterminators so obnoxious.

D. P. MAST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and ad-
joining Counties.
20c Pays special attention to the Settlement of
Estates and to Southern Claims.
Office in the Court House. 6-1v.

STRUPE'S LEATHER
JUST RECEIVED a large lot of Strupe &
Son's heavy and light Upper Leather and
Fine Calf Skins, which will be sold at manufac-
turers' prices by R. A. WOMACK & CO.,
Salem, July 15th 1875.

TELTON'S FINE SOAPS,
GLYCERINE BOUQUET SOAP,
NEW GLYCERINE SOAP,
NEW HONEY SOAP,
NEW CASTLE SOAP,
NEW WINDSOR SOAP,
CALIFORNIA BOUQUET SOAP,
For Sale at ZEVELY'S.

NEW BOOKS—LIFE OF CHRIST, beautiful-
ly illustrated with steel engravings.
TYPES AND ENIGMS, Surgeon's new book.
NEW CHROMOS, from 10 cts. to 60 cts. Also
a full line of finely bound Poems, Writing
Albums, &c., suitable for presents, at the
BOOK STORE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.
This institution will be re-opened on the
FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT,
the term ending the 2nd Thursday in June 1876,
with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. It has
been re-organized on the eclectic system, combining
however, three curricula of Arts, Science and Agri-
culture. Instruction will be given in the branches
of learning usually taught in the best Colleges.
Special instruction provided in Agriculture and the
Mechanic Arts. An able faculty has been appoint-
ed. The buildings are thoroughly repaired for the
reception of several hundred students.
For circulars explanatory of the above apply to
REMI P. BATTLE,
Secretary of Board of Trustees,
Raleigh, N. C.

JOHN H. ZEVELY,



POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C.

THOSE who wish to supply themselves
with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

can always find them at the above establish-
ment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS,

PATENT MEDICINES,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
FINE CUTLERY, &c.

FINE TOBACCO, CIGARS.

SAFETY LAMPS.

NON EXPLOSIVE, at manufacturers' prices at
CROSLAND'S.

BEST PORTO RICO MOLASSES
at CROSLAND'S.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR and SYRUP
at CROSLAND'S.

MOCA, JAVA, LAGUYRA, RIO
AND PEABERRY COFFEE
at CROSLAND'S.

ARROWROOT, OYSTERS AND
OTHER CRACKERS
at CROSLAND'S.

BEST BEAT HOMINY
at CROSLAND'S.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Satisfac-
tory. All persons who condescend making con-
tracts with newspapers, for the insertion of adver-
tisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell
& Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their "PAM-
PHLET BOOK" (sent without charge), containing
facts of over 2400 newspapers and magazines, show-
ing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading pa-
pers in many States at a tremendous reduction from
publishers' rates. GEO. P. ROWELL, N. Y.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

"THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER."
THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Quarterly, \$10 a Year. Single Copies, 5c. Weekly, 2c.
Postage Free to the Subscriber. Specimen
Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in
advance of date, for only 5c. Postage paid. Address:
The Tribune, N. Y.

\$5 to \$20 per day. Agents wanted. All class-
es of working people of both sexes,
young and old, make more money at work for us,
in their own localities, during their leisure hours,
than they can in any other place. We offer
employment, and will pay handsomely for every
body's work. Particulars, terms, etc., sent free.
Send us your name and address. Do not delay. Now
is the time. Be a worker, for work or business else-
where, and you have learned to work, we offer.
No. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

A WEEK to Agents to sell an article sale
and a year to Agents to sell a year's sale.
Address: BUCKEYE MFG CO., Marion,
Ohio. No. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

A. N. ZEVELY,

(Late Assistant Postmaster General)

ATTENDS TO BUSINESS
BEFORE THE VARIOUS

Departments of the Government
OFFICE 121 E. STREET,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C.

Is Your Life Insured?

If not, have it done at once, but first come to the
undersigned and examine statement showing
the value of all the different Companies, and
then select the one you wish to insure. The cost is al-
ways good enough, and a Life Insurance will
cost less than an acre of land.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

is the second largest Life Company in the world,
and will insure your life on the most reasonable
terms.

Its expenses are less than any other Company,
therefore its dividends are the greater, re-
flecting the value of the ground on which it
stands, for there are no stockholders to take the largest
share of the profits.

Do not take any word for it, but come and exam-
ine the figures for yourselves.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent,
Salem, N. C., Mar. 15, 1874-10

THE MORNING STAR,
PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
WM. H. BERNARD,
Wilmington, N. C.

Rates of Subscription in advance:
One copy one year (postage paid), \$7.00
" " six months, " 4.00
" " three months, " 2.00
" " one month, " 1.00

THE DAILY NEWS,
PUBLISHED BY THE
NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Raleigh, N. C.

CASH—INvariably IN ADVANCE.
Daily Edition

One copy one year, \$7.00
" " six months, " 4.00
" " three months, " 2.00

WEEKLY EDITION.
One copy one year, \$2.00

FANCY
GOODS & TOYS.

THE finest assortment of FANCY GOODS and
TOYS in town at

F. W. Meller's Bazaar,

now on hand and still more coming, such as
CHINA, GLASS, PARIAN, MARBLE, LAVA WARE, &c.,
TOYS, &c., for the little folks.

Also all kinds of CONFECTIONERY such as
fresh, plain and fancy
CANDIES,
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
BANANAS,
FIGS,
RAISINS,
DATES,
CURRANTS,
CITRONS, and
all kinds of FRESH NUTS.

Thankful for the patronage bestowed by a gener-
ous public, I hope, by a close attention to business,
to merit a continuance of the same.

Remember, our establishment is headquarters for
FANCY GOODS, TOYS and CONFECTIONERY.

F. W. MELLER.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 3, 1874.

A NEW SUPPLY OF
AUTOGRAPH AND
WRITING ALBUMS,
AT THE BOOK STORE.

FIRST CLASS NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

J. BLICKENDERFER,

South Side Public Square, Salem, N. C.

ALWAYS ALERT

TO PROCURE FOR HIS CUSTOMERS ALL THE ADVANTAGES

GOOD BUYING

Can give them, has enabled him to offer to the Public a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

A NEW LINE OF ARTICLES RARE, RICH AND TASTY, consisting of

China, Glass, Lava and Parian Ware,
FANCY GOODS, FANCY BOXES, AND LADIES' WORK BOXES, &c.
Very beautiful and suited for Presents.

New Styles of Goods received every few days.

J. BLICKENDERFER,
SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE

F. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary.

C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
P. LASKI COWPER Supervisor,

NORTH CAROLINA
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

INSURABLE PROPERTY,

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. Encourage Home Institutions.

J. W. BEARD, Agent,
at Kearsarsville, N. C.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent,
at Salem, N. C.

HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.,

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
FERTILIZERS,
GUANO, PLASTERS, &c.,

HONEST AND FAIR DEALING OUR MOTTO.

OUR STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

is now complete, comprising all the seasonable goods, by every agent of which we are bought
for cash and will be sold for a small profit. A new house is the oldest, best known and
does the largest business in any house in this country. It is a well known and reliable
company, and we will pay handsomely for every body's work. Particulars, terms, etc., sent free.
Send us your name and address. Do not delay. Now is the time. Be a worker, for work or business else-
where, and you have learned to work, we offer. No. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

350 Bags Genuine Guano at \$80.00
500 Bags Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate 55.00
80 Bags Watson & Clarke's Super Phosphate 55.00
100 Bags Pacific Guano 55.00
100 Bags Zell Tobacco Fertilizer 65.00

Also a large stock of all sorts and sizes of THE WATT PLOW &c.

NURSERY AGENCY.

Very Choice Trees and Plants.

HAVING TAKEN THE AGENCY FOR MR. G.
and RIVERS—all the best trees and plants in the
State, and will be sold for a small profit. A new house is the oldest, best known and
does the largest business in any house in this country. It is a well known and reliable
company, and we will pay handsomely for every body's work. Particulars, terms, etc., sent free.
Send us your name and address. Do not delay. Now is the time. Be a worker, for work or business else-
where, and you have learned to work, we offer. No. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

I would call special attention to the new and very
early varieties of PEACHES—The BEVERLY, LO-
r and RIVERS—all the best trees and plants in the
State, and will be sold for a small profit. A new house is the oldest, best known and
does the largest business in any house in this country. It is a well known and reliable
company, and we will pay handsomely for every body's work. Particulars, terms, etc., sent free.
Send us your name and address. Do not delay. Now is the time. Be a worker, for work or business else-
where, and you have learned to work, we offer. No. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Mr. Bellis commenced packing his Beatrix, last year,
(from 5,000 trees) on the 5th of June, shipped them
to New York, where they all arrived in perfect
order, and sold for \$1.25 per bushel. Here they will
ripen from the 12th to the 20th of June.

Prices of Beatrix, Louise and Rivers \$4 per doz
and \$20 per 100. Other varieties in our catalogue.

I would also direct attention to the NEW and
very highly esteemed for a number of years—
but until recently, only sold in private hands.
This berry is large, of fine flavor than Wilson's and
two weeks earlier, remaining in bearing for nearly
three months, and is perfectly adapted to our soil and
climate. It is a remarkably firm and solid berry.
Prices of Plants—50 cents per doz; \$3.50 per 100;
\$30 per 1000.

A large stock of PURE WILSON'S ALBANY on hand.
Plants very fine. Send for Catalogue.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 5, 1874.

E. W. LINEBACK.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS
AT
MRS. DOUTHITT'S
MILLINERY STORE,
SALEM, N. C.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID
ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer
them at such prices as bring them within the means
of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW
SPRING & SUMMER

HATS AND BONNETS,
SASHES AND RIBBONS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
RUFFS AND RUFFLING, A large assortment of
LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS,
KID & BELIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES,
HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

Perfumeries and Extracts and many other
articles in my line.

Jet Jewelry and Necklaces, the latest and
most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douthitt returns thanks for the very liberal
encouragement received, and hopes to be able to
please her friends and the public, in future.

Call at the Store, one door above
W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.
Salem, N. C., April 22, 1875-15-16.

Go to the Salem Agricultural Works for
Plows, Cultivators, Horse Powers, Threshers
and Cleaners, Mowers and Reapers, Grain
Drills, Horse Rakes, Feed Cutters, Cider Mills,
Corn Shellers, or any other Agricultural Imple-
ments.

A CARD.

The Supreme Court, having by their judgment,
replaced on the bench, the late incumbent in this
District.

I notify my friends and the public, that I have
resumed the practice of the law, in the Counties of
Stokes, Davie, Davidson and Forsyth.

Prompt attention will be given to legal business
entrusted to me.

THOS. J. WILSON.
Winston, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1875.

The SALEM PLOW will not choke. Manufac-
tured by the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem
N. C.

I WILL SEND

By mail free
My new and copy-righted art of
Secret or Cipher Writing,
Sash and Door Fastener, and a good month-
ly paper one for 50 cents. Address im-
mediately "VENTILATOR," Mannington W.
Virginia.

VENTILATOR

SUMMER BOOKS.

New and Beautiful Editions of
Taylor's King David,
Spurgeon's Types and Emblems,
Chamber of Peace,
King's Great South,

British and American Poets,
with a complete assortment of
JUVENILE BOOKS, GAMES, PICTURE CUBES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

NOVELS.
Bound in Cloth and Paper, consisting of the most
readable publications for the leisure hour.
Call at BOOKSTORE.

THE DANVILLE TIMES.

This is a Democratic Weekly Paper, established in
1865, having an extensive circulation in all the Vir-
ginia and North Carolina counties around Danville.
Price \$2 a year; \$1 for six months; 50 cents for three
months. Specimen copies forwarded upon applica-
tion. Address, P. BOULDIN,
Editor and Proprietor.

THOSE LONG DAYS
HAVE COME.

Also New Novels, School Books, Black Glazed
Paper, Paper bound Poems, &c. Call at the
BOOKSTORE.

OIL! OIL! OIL! OIL!

Good Oil for Sewing Machines.
" " " Threshing " "
" " " Mowing " "
" " " All kinds of Machinery.

For sale at the SALEM AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
Salem, N. C. May, 13 No. 19.

The Caldwell Thresher & Cleaner,
MOUNTED ON WHEELS.

Simple! Cheap! Durable! Efficient! Has but
one belt on thresher. Six miles will give it plenty
of power. It requires but few hands to work it—
Send in your orders early. Sent for circulars or call
at the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.
June 3, 1875-22.

GO TO THE
BARGAIN STORE!

PFOHL & STOCKTON

Winston, N. C.,

Wholesale and Retail

MERCHANTS.

JOSEPH STOCKTON has just re-
turned from the Northern Markets where
he has laid in the largest stock of

SPRING GOODS

Ever before purchased by his house, and
as they were bought low for cash, they
defy all competition for ELEGANCE
VARIETY AND CHEAPNESS, and
the public will find it

TRUE ECONOMY to purchase from them.

Our customers will find a full line of

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notions,
Jeans, Domestic, Boots, Shoes,
Hats, Hardware, Queens-
ware and Groceries,
and everything else desired in this market.

By persistent, legitimate and
honest efforts